

H E A

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn*.] Having the heart inflamed.

How tardy that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart* and *burn*.] 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardiacgia, or heart-burning. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burning and discontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word, When you were more endear'd to it than now;

When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry, Threw many a northward look to see his father

Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shak. H. IV.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-ease must kings neglect, That private men enjoy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddess fair and free, In heav'n cyle'd Euphrosyne, And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FAULT. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy, The foul's calm fun-thine, and the heart-felt joy, Is virtue's prize. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath a trailing stalk, emitting claspers, whereby it fastens itself to whatever plant stands near it: the flower-cup consists of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love, With her heart-quelling son, upon you smile. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few Who her resemble, and her steps pursue; That death should licence have to rage among The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecstasick; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyself sweet art; For when on me thou shinedst, late in sadness, A melting pleasure ran through every part, And me revived with heart-robbing gladness. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-sick, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyself, —Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans, Mist like, infold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it sows itself. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* Struck with sorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find, His only heart-sore and his only foe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*string* and *heart*.] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived Of life himself, and heart-strings of an eagle rived. *Fa. 2d.*

How, out of tune on the strings? —Not so; but yet so false, that he grieves my very heart-strings. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That grates my heart-strings: what should discontent him! Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*

If thou thinkst thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad 'till thy heart-strings crack. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

There's the fatal wound, That tears my heart-strings; but he shall be found, My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him? —None but the fool who labours to out-jeft His heart-struck injuries. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow flood, That all his senses bound. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight, Through proud ambition and heart-swellung hate. *Spenser.*

H E A

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are heart-whole. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due, Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek heart-wounding loud the cry'd, While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran, Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HEARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

TO HEARTEN. *v. a.* [*from heart*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, heartening them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer these noble lords, And hearten those that fight in your defence;

Unhate your sword, good father; cry, St. George! *Shak.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare; That he might conquer, hearten'd him, and taught him tricks. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Thus hearten'd well, and flesh'd upon his prey, The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To mellowate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again. *Milay's Virg. Georg.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity Hath brought me to this hearth. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys that thou leap, Whereas thou find'st untrac'd, and hearths unwept, There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakespeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth The fairy ladies danc'd upon the hearth. *Milton.*

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place; Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:

Each household genius shews again its face, And from the hearth's little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HEARTILY. *adv.* [*from hearty*.]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death; But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians; Be what they will, I heartily forgive them. *Shak. H. VIII.*

If to be laid is to be wife, I do most heartily despise Whatever Socrates has said, Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating heartily of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison's Guardian.*

HEARTINESS. *n. f.* [*from hearty*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from heartiness, and well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; strength.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

HEARTLESS. *adj.* [*from heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed out to chafe the trembling pricket, Or hunt the heartless hare 'till the were tame. *Spenser.*

Then hopeless, heartless 'gan the cunning thief, Persuade us die, to flint all further strife. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds? Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*

Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there, Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Camble.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew heartless as they grew poor.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground, While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEARTY. *adj.* [*from heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that hearty inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

But

H E A

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace With hearty welcome and an open face;

In all they did, you might discern with ease A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whole laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse, And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

And the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in crofs and transverse work. *Watson's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing vervain, and head-purging dill, Sound favory, and basil hearty-hale. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. f.* [*heat*, *hæ*, Saxon; *hæte*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of heat. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v.*

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable heat which are there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood; The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The heats smiths take of their iron are a blood-red heat, a white flame heat, and a sparkling or welding heat. *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the heats. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden's Auzengz.*

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons. *Addison's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, inflamed against the tyrant while they were in this heat, before practices might be used to disserve them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The friend hath lost his friend; And the best quarrels, in the heat, are cur'd

By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It might have pleased in the heat and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in the cool sedate reflections of his mind. *South's Sermons.*

We have spilt no blood but in the heat of the battle, or the chafe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the heat of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; contest; party rage.

Our state thinks not so: they are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their division. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular heat elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe Than those dither'd heats? *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her With all the strength and heat of eloquence, Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

TO HEAT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated. *Dan. iii. 19.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried heats them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

H E A

He commanded that they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be heated. *Dan. iii. 19.*

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried heats them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast. —Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shak.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation heats your breast, And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well heated the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contented not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's En. Dedication.*

HEATER. *n. f.* [*from heat*.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *n. f.* [*erica*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked, and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many small seeds. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the heath in May, burn it, and spread the ashes.

Off with bolder wing they soaring dare The purple heath. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence You owe this strange intelligence? or why Upon this blasted heath you stop our way With such prophetick greeting. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HEATH-CHICK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *chick*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, heath-chick, and plover. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout*.] A bird.

Not heath-pout, or the rarer bird Which Phasis or Ionia yields, More pleasing morsels would afford Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEATHEN. *n. f.* [*heiden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the heathens, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. *1 Chron. xvi. 35.*

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be heathens in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient heathens. *Addison's Spectator.*

HEATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a heathen author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [*from heathen*.]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest uneducated altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their heathenish feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwel made a heathenish or rather inhuman edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South's Sermons.*

HEATHENISHLY. *adv.* [*from heathenish*.] After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM. *n. f.* [*from heathen*.] Gentilism; paganism.

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to heathenism. *Hammond's Psalms, Catech.*

HEATHY. *adj.* [*from heath*.] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the heathy land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*.

1. To lift; to raise from the ground.